

THE WEEKLY MESSENGER.

VOLUME 1.

RICHMOND, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1852.

NUMBER 20.

THE WEEKLY MESSENGRE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
SHACKELFORD & ROWLAND.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy in advance - - - \$2 00
" " six months - - - 2 50
" " at the end of the year - 3 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion of one square of fifteen lines, ten cents dollar; each continuance twenty-five cents.

One square three months four dollars; one square six months, seven dollars; one square one year ten dollars. Longer advertisements charged at the same rate.

Copies will be required for all kinds of Job-work at the time the work is executed.

All persons desiring advertisements inserted in the Messenger, will please hand them in by Wednesday evening of the week they wish them to appear.

All communications or business addressed to the editors must be pre-paid to insure attention.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except the option of the editors.

The above rates of subscription and advertising will apply equally and generally.

Oneida & Main Street, opposite the "Webster House," the same occupied for the "Chronicle Office."

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Constituents of True Greatness.

BY G. L. CRANMER.

The world has much of good as well evil in it. To bring out the good in a conspicuous light—though it is a work fraught with difficulty, and requiring the exercise of much patience and perseverance—and in looking over the history of the past or present, nothing strikes us more forcibly in considering the constituents of true greatness than this: the exercise of a spirit of humility. And here we wish a line of distinction to be drawn between notorious by pursuing a course wholly at variance with accustomed notions and established customs and manners; of such it is not our purpose to treat.

But we wish to call attention to the characters of those who perseveringly and determinedly in the face of obstacles and difficulties, have not pushed themselves forward in the face of the world, but who have been brought forward by the force of their own intellect and energy, and yet who, having been endorsed by the world as truly great, have doubted themselves entitled to its honors and emoluments. Such are they who, actuated by motives of purity and piety, feel that they have done no more than they ought to do; and who, instead of claiming for themselves any superior merit, rather shun than court the praise of their fellows.

Another element to which we wish in this connection to refer, is difference to the calumnies of enemies, or rather those who are envious of true worth, and consequently its reward. And this will require all the firmness and equanimity of the mind to be put forth, in repelling by an example of purity and truthfulness, the falsehoods which will gather strength by repetition, and apparent truth because the lips are silent.

That man does not live who has sought to obtain true greatness by worth and merit, with whose name calumny, at some time or other, has not been busy, and one whose character some stain has not at some time or other, sought to be stamped. Truth never wars with truth and therefore falsehood, its antagonist, is ever on the alert, ready at any and every moment to pounce upon its victims.

This is a necessary crucible through which worth and merit must always pass, because it is a test which tries them, and at the same time, separates from the pure metal the dross and refuse. Like the monarch oak of the forest, when assailed by the storm and tempests of man's passions, they only bend before them till they are past, when they assume their former erect and dignified position, and thereby receive renewed strength and firmness from the very storms through which they have successfully passed.

This characteristic is intimately connected with another more noble and generous still than the last, and one which is an infallible test and touchstone for determining that which is counterfeited and that which is pure—I mean the spirit of forgiveness.

When vituperation and calumny are busy with the fair fame and honest reputation of such an one—when pretended friends in the midst of adversity desert, and enemies encompass our path-way—when the heavens above are dark, and the world around is cheerless and repulsive, then it is that the true greatness of which we write, passes through its severest ordeal, and is required to bear its heaviest burden. That man who, under such an accumulation of circumstances, can from his heart forgive, may well be said to possess the constituents of true greatness.

Such, I apprehend, constitutes in some measure true greatness, because it is not based on any adventitious aids of fortune or friends, but rests on a more secure and steady foundation the knowledge of self.

I believe it is the wish of every man to possess the constituents of true greatness and moral grandeur, but then the effort required to be put forth in its attainment frightens many from the attempt. If the wish could make them so they would indeed be model characters; but the will without the corresponding effort is useless and futile, and as well might they expect to surmount a mountain without marking a step, as expect to be great in a moral point of view, without possessing the true constituents.

The only money they use in the back part of Oregon consists of live stock—a hog paying for one dollar, a sheep for fifty cents, turkeys twenty-five cents, and young hogs for a shilling each. If Smith owes Jones \$4 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ he sends him five hogs, and receives for change one

"TAKE MY HAT."

Some have supposed that "take my hat" is a saying which originated in this wise: A handsome young lady put upon her head a gentleman's hat, for which he enforced the penalty of a kiss, and another swain, eager to inflict the same punishment, said to the fair one, "take my hat;" whether she did or not is not now the question, but this did not originate the saying; nor did it as some suppose, originate from the fact that a frolicking blade, who had too many bricks in his beaver, insisted most earnestly that the town pump should "take his hat;" but as near as we can ascertain, and it is matter of history, the saying is as follows:

About nineteen years ago, a fine-looking old gentleman, from Western Virginia, entered a store in Nashville, Tennessee. Said store was owned by a bluff honest old trader, who knew a great deal more about the quality of the liquor sold at the black end of the counter than he did about the fineness of the fabrics at the other; nevertheless, between the two extremities of that shelf he contrived to make both ends very comfortably meet the necessities of the case. The old Virginian cast his eye around the shelves, and finally remarked:

"Well, neighbor, you, I see, have got hats."

"A slight sprinkle," was the answer, and then followed the query, "what are you from?"

"Old Virginia!" was the response. "Right smart old State," replied the Tennessean, "but getting rather too old to keep her on."

"What do you mean?" enquired the Virginian.

"Well just what I say, uncle, it can't keep her on—for instance, now, I should think you've been a right healthy child of the Old Dominion, but she has shed you at last, and like Sampson of old, that's just the way she is losing all the best hair off her venerable head."

The old Virginian looked round the store rather bothered with the liberty this Tennesseean was taking with his mother State, and finally remarked:

"I came here to talk about hats, stranger, and not hair."

"Well, well uncle, don't get wrathful now, I was only venturing a political opinion about population in general, and on that head we won't quarrel; but before we look at the hats, as they are intimately connected with heads, s'pose we take a mite of bated face."

The proposition was agreed to—the liquor was imbibed, and next followed the hats. The merchant tossed down four or five wool hats of various sizes, and invited the old gentleman to select one which would fit him. He looked at them, examined the sizes, said they would do, and requested the storekeeper to hand him down a few more.

"That's all the sizes I've got said he, "but here's a few more if you think you'd like 'em better," and so saying he tossed down three more.

"Then all right," said the Old Virginian, turning them around; and the old storekeeper, blowing with exertion descended from his perch, where he was straddling from shelf to counter. As soon as he had reached the floor, the old Virginian remarked that he had not got enough yet.

"Oh, you want 'em for your niggers?" says the storekeeper; "well, why didn't you say so when I was up," and he again proceeded to perch himself up, like a mercantile colossus. When he had blown himself into his former position the old man quietly remarked:

"Why, stranger, I warn't thinking anything about niggers." The facts, the old man was rather enjoying the extra trouble he had put the Tennesseean to.

"Well, what do you want with so many hats?" inquired the hatter.

"I want 'em for my sons," said the old man.

The store keeper began to count those on the counter—"Eight," said he, "a pretty big spread of boys already, I'll swear, but here goes," and he added, one and then another, and yet a fourth, and he picked off the fifth, and finally, seeing that the old man stood immovable, earnestly counting the hats, he tossed down three more, and was about to descend himself, when the old man told him to hold on and throw down a few more.

"Oh, come, uncle," said he, "you're joking," but to please him he threw down twenty.

"That's just one too many," said the old man, with much gravity.

"What?—you don't mean to say you have nineteen sons?"

"Yes, I do mean to say so," was the old man's answer.

"And whar in the name of the State of Tennessee are they?" said the old man, "right yeer in this city—up at the hotel."

"Stranger," said the store-keeper, his incredulity, making him sputter and stammer as he said it, "if you ken show me nineteen boys of your make, that's the hats."

"Hold on then," said the old man, and off he started. In about ten minutes, down the street he came, heading a line of nineteen boys; marching in single file, each bearing a good gun, and followed by their venerable mother. They entered the merchant's store and ranged along the counter—the store-keeper ran his eyes along the line with astonishment.

"And you say," he inquired, "that these boys are all yours?"

"Ask their mother," said the old man, "she says they are."

"Do you say so, madam?" he inquired.

"Yes, I do," was the reply, "and I ought to know."

"Well, you ought I'll swear," said the store-keeper. "Old friend," he added, "I ain't got a word to say—jest take my hats!"

To prevent oxen from crowding, it is only necessary to lengthen the yoke, often, in extreme cases, from 12 to 18 inches longer than the neck.

A STORY OF A LEAP YEAR.

Sam. Smith sat at home, on New Year's day in dishabille. His beard was unshaved, his hair was uncombed, his boots were unlaced, and he was leaning back in a picturesquely attitude, with his heels against the mantelpiece; smoking a cigar. Sam thought to himself that it was leap year, and how glorious it would be if the ladies could be induced to pop the question, in accordance with their ancient privileges. As he sat watching the smoke which so gracefully curled, his fancy glowed with the idea. How delightful it would be to have the dear creatures fondling on him, and with tender glances endeavoring to do the agreeable! As he meditated his heart softened, and he began to feel a squeamish, womanish sensibility diffuse itself over his feelings, and thought he would faint with propriety the first time a young lady should squeeze his hand.

"Rap, rap, rap," sounded at the door. Sam peeped through the Venetian blinds. "Mercy," exclaimed he, "if here isn't Miss Jones, and I all in dishabille, and looking like a fright—goodness gracious! I must go, right away, this is a mite of a fool."

As he left the room, Miss Jones entered, and with a composed air intimated that she would wait. Miss Susan Jones was a firm believer in woman's rights, and now that the season was propitious, she determined to take advantage thereof, and do a little courting on her own hook. It was one of woman's privileges, which had been usurped by the tyrant, man, and she was determined to assert her rights, in spite of the hollow formalities of a false system of society.

Man while, with a palpitating heart, Sam Smith went through a series of personal adorations. The last twist was given to his collar, the last curl to his whiskers, and, with white cambric in hand, he descended to the parlor. Miss Jones rushed to receive him, and grasping his hand with fervor, said: "Dearest, how beautiful you look," accompanying her words with a glance of undisguised admiration.

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"Leave me, oh, leave me," murmured Sam; "think of my youth, my inexperience—spare, my palpitating heart."

"Leave thee," said Susan, pressing him close to her; "never, until the story of restless nights, of quiet days, of aspiration, fond emotions, and undying love is laid by thee. Know that for years I have nursed for thee a secret passion. Need I tell how each manly beauty moved me; how I worshipped like a sun flower in the lurid light of those scarlet tresses; how my fond heart was entrapped in the meshes of those magnificent whiskers; how I willing to yield up to the government of that imperious—thy manners, so modest, so delicate—enchanted me—joy to me—for thy joy was my joy. My heart is thine—take it—take it—but first let me snatch one kiss from those ruby lips."

The overwrought feelings of the delicate youth were too strong, and he fainted from excess of joy. Meanwhile the enamored maiden hung fondly over him, and—

"Slowly the eyes of Samuel Smith opened—he gazed willy-nilly round him—then meeting the ardent gaze of his "lover," he blushed deeply, and behind his handkerchief faintly faltered out—"ask my pa."

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To prevent oxen from crowding, it is only necessary to lengthen the yoke, often, in extreme cases, from 12 to 18 inches longer than the neck.

The HEART.—Every time the heart beats, the blood is sent through the arteries as water gushes through a syringe, and at the same time an equal amount is received from the veins. Thus two hundred and fifty pounds of blood pass through the body every hour.

In the whale, the tube through which the blood is emptied into the arteries, is a foot in diameter, and at every stroke of the heart, the blood rushes with a velocity like unto that through the sluice of your mistress.

MANURE FOR FAULT TREES.—Dr. Kenicott, a leading nurseryman and fruit grower in Illinois, says that for fruit trees, and especially the apple and quince, he has found barn-yard manure, half-decayed chips, charcoal and ashes mixed, serviceable. He had tried lime, but without benefit, except on small peaty spots. Yard manure alone, particularly for peaches, plums and cherries, is deemed injurious.

FOLKS will always listen when the tale is their own; and of many who say they do not believe in fortune-telling, I have known few on whom it had not a very sensible effect.

Take care of your health, and you will be happy.

RECIPE FOR CUBING MURKIAN.—Opium, 3 drachms; tar, 1 gill; mix Indian meal with the tar to give it the proper consistence, and enclose the opium in it, pill fashion; grease the ball well, elevate the beast's head, and, drawing out the tongue, administer the dose.

As the tongue recedes, it carries the ball with it.

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WEEKLY MESSENGER.

J. M. SHACKELFORD, EDITOR.
R. H. JOHNSON, EDITOR.

RICHMOND, MAY 28, 1852.

LOOK HERE!! LOOK HERE!!
If you want to buy anything,
If you want to sell anything,
If you want to tell anything,
If you want to do anything,
If you want anything done,
ADVERTISE!! ADVERTISE!!

GRAND CONCERT.—We take great pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Richmond and vicinity, that the celebrated NICHOLAS FAMILY in connection with the intimitable Yankee Smith will give an entertainment on Tuesday and Wednesday nights of next week. The performances will consist of Dances, Legerdemain, Comic and sentimental songs, &c. This we have no doubt will be a grand entertainment for those who enjoy chaste music and lovers of fun. Admission 30 cents. 20 cents for children and servants. Let all turn out, as it will no doubt be a rich treat.

We call special attention to the proceedings of county meetings in Clay and Whitley Counties, appointing delegates to the Rail road Conventions; one to be held at Cumberland Gap and the other at Knoxville, both on the 5th of July next.

We suppose there must be some mistake about the time and place in one or the other of the proceedings. Madison is respectfully invited to meet and appoint delegates to said Convention.— Shall we do it? If we don't do something in this regard and that very promptly, we shall in a few years find ourselves between two stools as it were.

Efforts are making on each side of us to extend the present rail road through the mountains to Tennessee, and one or the other is certain to be made and perhaps both. We have the power, the means and all the natural advantages to carry the road through our town and county, and if we will just put forth the will, it can and will be done. The route through our town and county is about 20 miles nearer than any other and is the legitimate and proper one for the road, but if we stand still and do nothing, the energy and enterprise of our neighbors on the North and South will take it from us. We propose that a meeting of the Citizens be held upon the subject on next County Court day in the court house, and we hope to see such an interest in the subject, as we had a few years ago.

Graham for June is at hand, filled with chaste reading matter and fine Engravings. Graham holds out liberal offers and inducements to Subscribers for the incoming volume, commencing with July. Each number contains over 100 pages, making for the year some 1200 or 1400 pages of reading matter interspersed with fine steel engravings, and all for \$2. To clubs of six, cheap as dirt. One dollar for six months. Call and see the No. before us.

Remember the Fair.
Of the Ladies of the Methodist church to night, all ought to go. We like these fairs very much, because it affords every one an opportunity to give something to benevolent objects without grudging. We have no doubt the fair ladies will give every man the worth of his money in good tables and above all pleasant and agreeable smiles and kind converse. Go everybody. Tickets are for sale at the Drug Stores of Dr. S. T. NEWMAN and I. D. SMITH.

We understand that the Trustees of the town will soon be compelled to remove the Market house off the public square. It will have to be built on some one of the Streets in the town.—The citizens ought to begin to talk about the matter so as to unite upon some central point, thereby enabling the trustees to act in the matter so as to satisfy all concerned.

We are indebted to some friend for a copy of "the Democratic State Register" published at Sacramento city California. In looking over it we were glad to see the Card of our old townsman Dr. A. J. Burnam and Dr. Johnson Price late of Garrard, also a speech of Gen. James M. Estill formerly of this county in the State Senate of which he is a member—which facts show that our old countrymen and friends are still in the land of the living, and are making bold strokes to climb the ladder of fortune and fame.

There is a Show coming! This information will undoubtedly tickle almost every body in these parts, for they are so scarce, but more particularly the boys and young folks. Let all who desire to witness the fun when it gets here, save the dimes, as they are the essentials on such occasions. See advertisement.

In another column see what Mr. Wm. Shackelford has to say to those who desire cheap property.

There is another sly hint to Teachers, which shows they are in demand. See advertisement.

It will also be seen by reference to the advertising columns that G. CLAY SMITH, has located in Richmond for the purpose of practicing Law.

See the advertisement of Tros. J. Gammie, headed Pension agent. Mr. G. is well known in this community and is a young man of good business qualifications.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

It is an admitted and undoubted fact, that every freeman has a right to think, act and say just what he pleases, so that he does not intrude upon the privileges and immunities of others. All have the privilege to scrutinize and expose the policy and doings of the administration, and there is not the least probability of any ever being called upon for an explanation, or ever being held responsible for them. That there are errors and blunders made day after day which it does not require the scrutiny of a critic wise and learned to behold, is beyond a reasonable or plausible doubt. But knowing this to be a fact incontrovertible, no man or set of men are justifiable in endeavoring to build up a shabby reputation upon the faults of others, for it is ever to be borne in mind, "tis hard to err, but divine to forgive." This rule of action is not only applicable to individuals, but to the wide-spread affairs of men.

The erroneous and simple notion that some of the world's greatest men have, of building up a world-wide reputation for ferreting out and exposing the imagined extravagances and deception of their opponents, is certainly very preposterous and will not, most assuredly, receive the sanction of the respectable and intelligent portion of the people. And more particularly should these things be discredited, when falsehood, misrepresentation and petty jealousy are at the foundation of the complaints. If there is any thing which the entire people ought to discountenance, deprecate and put down, it is this contemptible principle which many avail themselves of, by retailing slang and abuse. There are, though we are sorry to say it, many who hold public and responsible stations in government affairs, those too who possess the finest ability, that disgrace the efficiency of public service. But neither their pretended sincerity or profound wisdom, can change the fact, that their nefarious attacks and unfair dealings are ill-chosen and beneath the dignity of their position.

To prove our assertions, it is not necessary that we should give the name of any particular person or persons, for these facts are so plain to every thinking and rational mind, that no one will for a moment doubt or question them. An ambitious and business-like vindication of the different departments of the Government have been published and sent broad-cast over the country, so that all have a full and decided revelation of the truth of things as they exist. A liberal and impartial opinion is formed by all, those who are inclined to "be just," knowing it is human to err. The truth is, all the dissension and discord which has been created, has been done by those small fry, cringing demagogues and honor seekers, who are entirely unworthy of the confidence of the people, at least while they spider-like spin out their flimsy brains to the great annoyance of respectable citizens.

No public servant has the right inherent to lie—no one has the right to originate dissensions which are calculated to shake this mighty republic from centre to circumference, or which have a tendency to clog the wheels of a well regulated government. But it is the sacred and holy duty of all to uphold and perpetuate this glorious Union, for our public liberty, equal rights, as well as religious liberty and opinions under well defined constitution, all depend upon our attachment thereto. A kind creator has placed this glorious confederacy in such condition, that union and liberty are essential to happiness, and it is to be hoped those whose constant object seems to be to create bickerings and strife will at once cease their unholy anathemas, and endeavor to instill into the minds of the people a love for each other and sacred regard for our common country.

We believe as much as any one in retrenchment and reform. It has always been one of the cardinal principles of the whig party and has ever been carried out when it was in the power of the party to do so. But it would be a very hard matter for a whig Executive to enforce any restriction whatever, when both branches of Congress are Loco-foco. And consequently, it is very amusing to see the praters of economy that belong to that party, accuse the whigs of extravagance, when they have every thing in their own hands. If any reasonable man will candidly think about this matter, he can come to no other conclusion, than that a Loco-foco Congress is wasting enormous sums of the people's money every day. Suffice it to say that every cent of money which is spent in conformity to the acts of the party that has the ascendancy, for all know that Congress orders the outlay and the administration complies therewith.

As an extravagance will be a prominent charge and urged with great force in the coming contest for President, in order to deceive the honest, unsuspecting portion of the people, it would be well for all to examine the matter, that all foul and untrue statements may be hurled with impunity into the teeth of those who originate or circulate them.

The celebrated Misses Fox, of Spirit Rapping notoriety are now in Lexington. Are they genuine, and they might be called properly the founders, will in all probability surprise the natives.

See the advertisement of Tros. J. Gammie, headed Pension agent. Mr. G. is well known in this community and is a young man of good business qualifications.

GEN. SCOTT.

As the hero of an hundred battles seems now to be attracting greater attention, we have thought it would not be amiss for us to express an opinion, or at least a few thoughts in his behalf and at the same time give his traducers a little castigation. We have no very great preference, as far as regards the candidates spoken of for the Presidency. The nominee will be our favorite. This we believe, is the feeling of a majority of the whig party. It may be, some have a preference and express themselves in that way, but that as it may, the nominee will be their choice, and will receive their united support.

We have not thought it proper to elevate at our mast head the name of any one for the Presidency, from the simple fact that there is not one among the number mentioned, but what possesses every requisite to discharge the responsible duties that will be entrusted to his care who ever may be the choice of the party. In this particular we think many of our brethren of the press most egregiously err. We think editors if they speak upon the subject ought to occupy rather a neutral ground, discuss the claims, life and character of every aspirant, and when a standard bearer is selected, gird on the armor for the battle, and use every honorable exertion to effect a triumph. Our reason for assuming this position can be made apparent to all, and more particularly to those who notice the evils of such action. Suppose in the east, north, west, south and middle States, the claims of a different candidate are vividly portrayed to suit the admiring gaze of an anxious and enthusiastic people. It is certainly apparent that all will not see through the same glasses. Then difficulties at once arise to mar the tranquility of the party; for their love, admiration and enthusiasm for their pet, awakens a restlessness and before they are aware of it, they are belching forth the most unloved and bitter anathemas against all who seem to oppose them. And the American people are so singularly constructed that they will, regardless of consequences, give vent to their feelings; you cannot stop them, until you stop their breath.

For these and many other plausible reasons we think editors ought to keep quiet, except in a general way, until the candidates are properly and legally in the field, and then let their artillery loose on the strong hold of the enemy, beating down all opposition, and taking peaceable possession of the emoluments belonging to the Presidential chair.

There is one prominent thing in politics, that always appears mean and contemptible, though it is practiced, to some extent by both parties and that is to abuse, slander and heap the vilest invective of corrupt heart upon a man, simply because he is a candidate. This is a feature in politics that is to every refined mind disgusting in the extreme. Now it has not been but a short time since the opposition papers were filled with glowing laudations in behalf of Gen. Scott, and the lamented and patriotic Taylor had to bear the burden of corruption and virulence. But a change has come over the spirit of their dreams, and they do not possess words vile enough to express their perverted ideas in regard to the venerable hero of Junday Lane. It is self-evident that his election, should he receive the nomination, and we regard him now as the most prominent man, is just as certain as any thing in the future can be. He has a lasting hold upon the affections of the people that cannot be eradicated, and the mentioning of his name to the honest yeomanry of the land awakens enthusiasm and admiration. His noble and daring services in whatever capacity his country has placed him, do now, and are destined to form the brightest pages of history, for which he deserves the gratitude of a nation of freemen, and has justly entitled him to the highest office in the gift of the people, to which he would be elevated without scarcely a dissenting voice, were it not for political sycophants and demagogues. This class of individuals have been for some time engaged in endeavoring to stir up jealousies and discord in the whig ranks, in order more fully to carry out their nefarious designs.

In order to prejudice the south against Gen. Scott, they place him with the abolitionists of the north and say he is not sound upon the compromise. This charge, however, needs no refutation, as there are none who make pretensions to political information who are so grossly ignorant as to believe a word of it. We feel certain that those who practice and circulate this untrue charge, know it is founded upon the most shallow pretext.

The democracy think there are in the whig ranks, those who will run better than Scott. This may be the fact, but we shall not go to that source for assistance in the selection of a candidate. When we need advice it is a very easy matter to let it be known. It is customary to consult with those who labor to secure the triumph of our own cherished principles, consequently, the whig party will confer with those who labor with assiduity to put down such contemptible meanness as is perpetrated by those who are endeavoring to gratify their inborn love of mischief and de-

ITEMS OF NEWS.

A COMPLETE FRAUD.—Genuine \$5 notes on the York Bank of Pennsylvania have been altered to \$30, with such consummate skill, as to have been received and paid out by a leading New York Bank. The alteration consists in pasting the figures "50" over the figures "5," at the upper corners of the bill; the words "fifty dollars" over the words "five dollars" in the centre of the note; and miniature vignettes of a steamboat, &c., over the words "five" in the lower corner.

The river men of Pittsburgh propose to the river men of the entire west and south, to unite in procuring a block, with suitable inscriptions thereon, together with united subscriptions, to aid in the construction of the National Monument in Washington.

The Mobile papers tell of a race which came off at the race course near that city, between Miss Cushman, the pedestrian, and the race horse Reindeer —she was to run five hundred yards, while the horse was to make the circuit of the course. The horse beat, making the distance in 1 minute and 57 seconds. Great country this!

The venerable WILLIAM WILKINSON died at Providence (R. I.) on Sunday morning, in the 92nd year of his age. He was the oldest living graduate of Brown University, having belonged to the class of 1783. He served in the revolutionary war, and was engaged in Sullivan's expedition.

One hundred and sixty sheep, which Mr. Jewett, of Vermont, has just imported from Spain, have arrived in charge of a Spanish shepherd. Mr. Jewett paid fourteen thousand dollars for the flock. There was one buck which cost nine hundred dollars, and would shear 24 pounds of wool.

The Washington papers announce the death of Wm. S. Derrick, chief clerk in the Department of State. Mr. D. was appointed a clerk in this Department in 1827.

Mayor Crossman, of New Orleans, in a recent message to the Common Council of that city, mentions the gratifying fact that the yellow fever had not visited New Orleans in an epidemic form for five years.

An arrival at Boston makes known that the yellow fever has been prevailing at Rio Janeiro to a fearful extent. Its greatest havoc was on board ship, and consequently but few vessels remained at that port. Several American ships had suffered severely.

A State Native American Convention, in Pennsylvania, is to be held on the 30th of June, at Harrisburg.—Their National Convention is on the 4th of July.

PROSPECT OF SUMMER.—The Springfield (Mass.) Republican of May 7 says that the stage from Brattleboro', Vermont, to Wilmington, went through on wheels for the first time since November last Tuesday. The snow is still several feet deep on the mountain. The Brattleboro' Eagle says that in Stratton and some of the neighboring towns the fence tops are just becoming visible.

In Italy, Piedmont excepted, every 114th man of the population is in prison. Every 400th man of the population is in exile. The ratio is higher in France, higher still in Hungary, higher still in Poland, higher still in Hesse or Baden.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.—Mr. Addison Moffatt, Miss Mary Dean, Miss Sarah Blakey, and Miss Maria Hicks, under appointment as Teachers from the American Missionary Association, sailed from New York for Jamaica on Monday.

A personal difficulty occurred in Harrodsburg on Monday night between Mr. W. L. Moore and Dr. R. M. Sutfield. The former fired at the latter, but without inflicting any serious injury. The attack was made by the Doctor.

The project is entertained in New Orleans of erecting a monument at some point on Canal street, which shall be designed to perpetuate the memory of the compromise measures.

The Blue Lick Springs were sold at auction on Monday of last week, and Col. John S. Morgan, of Covington, was the purchaser.

The Northfork Beacon says that the U. S. steamer Saranac will sail shortly from Pensacola for Nicaragua and Costa Rica, conveying an agent for our government and the British Consul General, having for their object the adjustment of our difficulties, so far as the United States and Great Britain are concerned, and with every prospect of the most favorable results.

We had a call yesterday from a worthy old gentleman who informed us that he was the third child born in Kentucky, and that the two first being dead, he is now the oldest living person born in this State or within the territory now known as Kentucky. His name is Isaac Kimbley, and he was born on Corn Island in 1780. He is now a citizen of Orleans, Orange county, Ia. He related to us some interesting anecdotes of Daniel Boone and other early settlers. He is a good Whig and has long been a subscriber to the Louisville Journal.

Lou. Jour. 25th.

Electoral Vote of 1848 and 1852

We give below the electoral vote of each State under the new apportionment, as compared with that under the old law, placing in one column the States that voted for General Taylor in 1848, and in another those that voted against him, adding California, which was then only a Territory:

FOR TAYLOR '48 '52	FOR CASE '48 '52
Vermont 6: 5 Maine 9: 8	Massachusetts 12: 13 New Hampshire 5: 6
Rhode Island 4: 5 Virginia 17: 6	Connecticut 5: 6 Georgia 9: 8
Connecticut 5: 6 Rhode Island 23: 23	Mississippi 26: 27 Illinois 9: 11
Massachusetts 12: 13 Connecticut 23: 23	Delaware 3: 3 Iowa 4: 4
Connecticut 5: 6 Rhode Island 23: 23	Maryland 8: 8 Wisconsin 4: 5
Massachusetts 12: 13 Connecticut 23: 23	North Carolina 11: 10 Michigan 5: 0
Connecticut 5: 6 Rhode Island 23: 23	Georgia 10: 10 Missouri 7: 9
Connecticut 5: 6 Rhode Island 23: 23	Florida 3: 3 Alabama 9: 9
Connecticut 5: 6 Rhode Island 23: 23	Kentucky 12: 12 Mississippi 9: 4
Connecticut 5: 6 Rhode Island 23: 23	Louisiana 6: 6 Arkansas 4: 5
Connecticut 5: 6 Rhode Island 23: 23	Tennessee 12: 12 Texas 4: 5
Connecticut 5: 6 Rhode Island 23: 23	163 161 California 0: 4
Connecticut 5: 6 Rhode Island 23: 23	Total for Taylor 164
Connecticut 5: 6 Rhode Island 23: 23	Total for Cass 127
Connecticut 5: 6 Rhode Island 23: 23	Whole Electoral Vote in 1848 290
Connecticut 5: 6 Rhode Island 23: 23	Majority for Taylor 36
Connecticut 5: 6 Rhode Island 23: 23	Whole number of votes in '52 295
Connecticut 5: 6 Rhode Island 23: 23	Necessary to elect 149

It may be seen by a glance at the parallel columns, in the above table, what States have gained or lost by the new apportionment, and how many remain as they were. The figures are believed to be accurate, and as every one will have more or less occasion to refer to them between this time and the Presidential election, much trouble may be saved by preserving them in this shape.—*lb.*

WESTERN MEDICAL NEWS AND CANCER

JOURNAL.—The first number of the 7th volume of this most excellent and very valuable periodical has just been received, and we have given it a perusal. The Editors R. S. & C. E. NEWTON, have an enviable reputation in their profession and publish the cheapest Medical periodical in the United States. It is devoted almost entirely to the treatment of Cancer—to the cure of that, the most hideous and painful disease known to man. How many glad hearts rejoice at this discovery? How many fine faces has this fell destroyer ruined forever! Innumerable instances are on record, where the nose has been entirely eaten off, the breast—the cheeks and in fact every portion of man's frail tenement has suffered on account of its fatal ravages. Then it is a satisfaction to know that there is a remedy and where it is to be found.

We would advise all who desire a Medical journal to take this one. It is published quarterly, and each volume when completed will contain 128 pages, all for 25 cents per annum. Address R. S. & C. E. Newton, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The London Quarterly Review has just been received. It is,

CONGRESSIONAL.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 24.

In the Supreme Court the report of Engineer McAlpin on the Wheeling bridge was taken up for confirmation by the court and was resisted by Secretary Stewart for the Company, and was sustained by Mr. Campbell on the part of the city of Pittsburgh. The discussion is yet going on.

Senate.—The credentials of Wm. F. Dessaix, newly appointed from South Carolina, vice Rhett, resigned, were presented by Mr. Butler, and he took his seat. A report was received from the Secretary of the Navy relative to the value of bituminous and anthracite coals. On motion of Mr. Atchison, the Senate went into executive session in regard to an Indian treaty.—After being in session some time, the doors were opened and the deficiency bill was taken up and several unimportant amendments acted upon, when the Senate adjourned.

The House passed the Senate bill relinquishing to Iowa certain salt spring lands.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved one hour be set apart each day for the reception of reports of the standing committees, agreed to. Mr. Hall, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back with an amendment a bill granting 110,000,000 acres land to states for the benefit of the indigent and insane. One of the amendments proposes to distribute lands at the rate of 50,000 acres for each Representative in Congress—consideration of the bill postponed for two weeks. Mr. Hall reported other bills; one authorizes those who have received rewards for services in the war of 1812 to enter good lands in lieu of the worthless tracts they have selected—referred to committee of the whole, took up the bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid pensions for the next fiscal year. Without coming to vote the committee rose. Mr. Harris asked leave to introduce resolution fixing the adjournment of Congress to the first Monday in August. Objection was made. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 25.

SENATE.—The House bill relinquishing to Iowa certain reserved lands of Salt Springs was passed.

The bill authorizing the construction of a railroad through public lands in certain cases was ordered to be engrossed.

The deficiency bill was then taken up and the appropriation of \$110,000 due the Creek Indians for Services in the war of 1812 was rejected—when the Senate adjourned.

House.—Mr. Hall, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting to Missouri power to impose a tax on all lands hereafter sold in said State from and after the day of sale, which was passed.

Mr. Disney asked leave to introduce a resolution in effect that at the time of the liberation of the Irish exiles a national ship should be at Australia, and that the President offer them a conveyance to this country—objected to.

Mr. Hall, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a substitute for the Senate bill granting pre-emption rights to the settlers on the Menomonee river in Wisconsin, by making the bill general on all unsurveyed lands.

Pending a motion to refer, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the invalid pension bill.

Messrs. Brady and Carter made political speeches.

After which the committee rose and the House passed the invalid pension bill and then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 25.

Reverdy-Johnson concluded his argument in the Supreme court to-day against McAlpin in the Wheeling bridge case. Adjourned till Thursday. Movements are going on here in behalf of Buchanan by his friends, which bid fair to give him eventually the nomination at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 22, M.

The mail is through from New Orleans. Galveston dates to the 11th in instant has been received.

The Galveston News says:—

Cavalry and his followers are in Corpus Christi, and intend to make another demonstration on the Mexican frontier.

The Rio Bravo says the Camanches are devastating the Rio Grande country by frightful murders and robberies. Both the Mexican and American population are in many instances abandoning their homes, and seeking safety by flying into Mexico.

Mr. Patton, who resides near the Rio Grande, was attacked by four Mexicans and killed. Three of the murderers escaped, and another was arrested.

A hand bill has been put in circulation by Democrats at Washington City for the purpose of defeating the nomination of Gen. Cass for the Presidency. One of the chief allegations urged against him is, that, in 1824, he wrote a letter exonerating Mr. Clay from the charge of having made a corrupt bargain with Mr. Adams. The terrible charge, if substantiated, may prove fatal to the hopes of the Michigan candidate.

Oh is it not infamous, unspeakably infamous, on the part of Locofofo politicians, when the immortal patriot of Ashland is just sinking into his grave, to make a fierce assault upon one of their own aspirants for the Presidency on the ground of his having acquired the dying patriot and sage of the base charge of selling his country for office!

Lou. Jour.

We make the following extract from a letter published in the Citizen, at Canton, Madison co., Miss:

Lou. Jour.

Cholera.—A few days ago, this terrible scourge of the human race broke out on the plantation of Mr. James Dalton, six miles northwest of Canton, and, if I am correctly informed, has, up to this morning (Friday), carried off ten of his negroes. They are buried with a vomiting and purging oil, resembling rice-water, followed in a short time by violent cramps in the bowels and limbs; these symptoms continue for a short time, when a cold collapsed stage comes on, and in a few hours death closes the horrible scene.

Several cases of decided cholera have occurred at the Marine Hospital in Cincinnati, and in private practice. The Atlas says they are all traceable to the river for their origin. It calls on the authorities to establish a quarantine.

Lou. Jour. 25th.

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Review of the Markets.

LOUISVILLE, May 25.

We notice a fair degree of animation in bagging, tobacco, with considerable sales at full prices. For other articles the market is quiet. The river is falling, and the wheaten clear and white.

BAGGING AND ROPES.—Stocks ample, with sales of 375 pieces of bagging, together with 350 coils of rope in lots at 14½cts for the former, and 5½cts for the latter. Also a sale of 200 pieces of superior bagging extra heavy, at 13cts.

CHEESE—SALES OF WESTERN.—In lots at 6cts.

FLOWER AND GRAIN.—Sales of 1lb flour at the wharf at \$3.30, sales from stores at \$3.40 a bushel to 75¢ a bushel. Sales of corn from the levee at 33cts per bushel, for shelled, or ear corn.

GROCERIES.—Quarters 10cts for Rio Coffee in lots, and 6½cts for Fairugar. Small boxes of plantation molasses at 33cts.

FLAXSEED.—We quote at \$1.00.

Hemp.—Drew quoted scarce at \$75a\$80 per ton.

PROVISIONS AND LARD.—Moss pork, as we noticed yesterday, has advanced, with a sale yesterday (reported on private terms) of 1,200 bushels at \$16.50. Holders to-day are asking 15cts more. The market is quiet, 14cts for shoulder, 8½cts for hams, and 9½cts for clear sides, and a sale of choice at 9cts. Sales from store of 18 casks at 7½cts for shoulders, and 9½cts for clear sides. A sale of 50 kegs prime lard at 14cts.

TOBACCO.—The market is firm, with a good many buyers in attendance, and sales to-day of 167 hds at prices ranging from \$3.00 to \$5 for the greater bulk of the sale. \$8.60a\$6 for a few hds of light and soft lugs.

WHISKY.—Sales of 187 bbls of raw at 15½cts to a decline.

NEW YORK, May 25, P. M. Cotton, sales 1500 bbls, prices unchanged. Moderate business at previous rates. Flour, 2500 bbls at 4 12½cts; southern 4 37½cts; 50,000 bush mixed 60a63; Rye, 75; Corn, \$1.80a8; 25; Prairie, 10; Coffee, 200 bbls bush, prices unchanged; Land 9½; Coffee, 900 bags Rio coffee 94; 3000 bags Linseed oil 62½cts; Rice, 300 barrels at 4 12½cts.

NEW YORK MAY 18.—Receipts 68 bbls of Western. A fair supply. Prices 7cts for Western, and 3 12½cts per lb net for Lake and Texas cattle. Hogs—Retail at 7½cts per lb net.

Sheep.—Scarce at \$4a54 75 per head.

AUGUST ELECTION.

For Judge of the Court of Appeals.

JAMES SIMPSON.

For Sheriff.

HOWARD KERLEY, G. B. F. BROADDUS, JOHN STIVERS, JOHN W. DAVIS,

CORTES PARKE, JOHN NEWBY, HUGH CAIN, MADISON BOULWARE.

ESTL COUNTY.

For Clerk.

WILLIAM P. CHILES.

Read this and think, one and all!

Fellow-citizens:

I am a candidate for the office of Sheriff at our next ensuing August election. Fellow-citizens if I should through the power of the people of this county, be the choice for the office which I ask for, I as an officer, will faithfully discharge the duties of the office according to Law, and not according to feeling.

Fellow-citizens, I am a one term man: there are to be three offices, and we have two same offices if one should be elected; therefore, I am a one term man. If I should be the choice of the people, I will never be in the way of any body for that office again.

April 9-13-14. HUGH CAIN.

To the Voters of MADISON COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—I have been induced at the instance of many friends, to add my name to the number of those who oppose to the next Sheriff of Madison County. I have grown up from childhood in your midst, and am proud to know that I have been heretofore honored with your confidence. Circumstances, and particularly the demands of my family on my time, render it impossible for me to go through all the labors of an active canvass. I hope, however, to see you at the hustings, and to speak to you on the subject, and to have your support, if one could be had; therefore, I am a one term man. I shall, so far as I can, disown the office if I should be chosen.

ELIAS KURTZ.

TAKE this method to inform his old customers and all new ones who may favor him with a call, that he has on hand a beautiful assortment of lace, curtains, sofa tables, work tables, beadsteads, &c. to fit every room, and to meet every taste. Call and examine the house and premises. Terms easy and to suit purchasers.

WM. SHACKELFORD.

Having determined to remove from the State of Kentucky, I offer for sale my valuable town property on the South side of main street in Richmond Kentucky. The house is adapted to any kind of business with a residence attached. Call and examine the house and premises. Terms easy and to suit purchasers.

May 28, 1852.

FEW MORE LEFT OF THE SAME SORT!!!

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WM. SHACKELFORD.

YOUNGSTER.

[From the New York Tribune.]

PLEA FOR THE HEART.

BY HENRY W. PARKER.

The human heart! the living heart!
A sev' storm, or sea at rest,
Where golden joys in glances dart,
Or monster'd hit a bristling crest;
And hidden fountains boil below,
And upper, under currents flow—
Ah, why and whither, who may know?
Such is the heart.

Trust not the heart, if it be true!
In hoar'd odious, windy will;
The rock of faith is drifting dust—
And willfulness in lust of ill;
But thy cheek is pale, thy eye
That loves to bow the humble knee,
Fear not, an angel leads thee;
Follow thy heart.

Peson ion flash in vivid flame;
And madly rash at reason's bound;
And worship'd in a man's pride,
Mighty to cast his to the ground;
But if 't loves, and loves alone,
That, as a flower, has gently grown,
And would to grace yes be known,
Honor thy heart.

Don't you emblaze earth and sky;
The honest heart is in a word;
Yes, let the fair, let me thy
In all the conflict be unequal;
God is not found in mortal dust;
A way He would more sweetly win—
Oh, bring the King of Glory!

Believe thy heart.

Err not in robes of light;
And lead the is in sulvan path;
Or zones may rise in fettered might;
And ask a voice of righteous wrath;
But first learn silence; stay to think,
And by thy burdened soul must sink,
From outward dangers soon to shrink;

Ut, thy heart.

Would raise the castle that my screen
The nested adders of the past;
Two idly worth at wreath in the green
Of reverent ivy clinging fast;
Cherish the old, nor fear the new,
And pay the past its due;
Yet be to human longings true;

Enlarge thy heart.

The human heart—a sea at rest,
Or lost in dashing passion's play;
A gate that bars each an'gust,
Ours is apart to boundie's Day;
A vine that strug'ls for the light,
Or falls—a knotted mass of blight
And splits—fatu'ns torn of spite—
Such be thy heart.

SONG FOR BOYS.

When life is full of health and glee,
Work thus as busy as a bee!
An take this gentle hint from me—
Be car' ful of yo'r money!
Be car' ful of yo'r money, boys—
Be car' ful of yo'r money;
You'll find it're, tif friends are few
When you are sick of money!

But do not shun sweet mercy's do's
When a' row pleads, or a' want implors;
Be car' ful of yo'r money;
Be car' ful of yo'r money, boys—
Be car' ful of yo'r money;
To help the po' who seek your door,
Be car' ful of yo'r money!

AGRICULTURAL.

CULTURE OF CARROTS FOR STOCK FEEDING; IMPLEMENTS FOR CUTTING VEGETABLES.—We have, for eight years past, practiced the growth of carrots, for the purpose of feeding cows and horses in the winter season; and the result of our practice has been such that we shall continue to grow carrots yearly, unless we find some root crop more desirable. Our practice has been to plow the ground early in the spring, as deep as possible with a common plow, and follow with a sub-soil plow, loosening the earth fifteen or eighteen inches deep.

We then leave the ground to lay until the weeds have fairly started; we then harrow and leave the ground again for the weeds to start. Again we plow, and again when the weeds have got nicely started, we harrow. In so doing, we have destroyed the seeds of four crops of weeds, before sowing our carrots. Soaking our seeds in water, and rolling it in ashes, after draining an hour or two, it can readily be sown by the hand in rows fifteen or eighteen inches apart. This manner of sowing we have heretofore pursued, because we had no machines for the purpose; now, machines for sowing such seeds can be procured, and thereby save greatly the expense of culture.

We have no difficulty in the way of weeding, for with our ground prepared by the repeated plowing and harrowing, the carrot seed vegetated, and came forward more rapidly than the weeds.

A friend of ours, better known as a good merchant than a farmer, whom we advised to grow carrots for the feeding of his stock, pursued rather a different course. He plowed his ground; and about two weeks after sowed dry and broadcast. The operation it gave to a number of Dutch girls, in the way of weeding, was accustom to his future farming, without inquiry as to how the work should be done. His crop of carrots costs him about two shillings per bushel—leaving not much margin for profits, and yet he is so well satisfied with their use this winter, that he shall grow carrots again next season, but he thinks not broadcast sown.—Ohio Farmer.

BALSY HORSES.—The practice of an English friend, who has cued numbers of them to hitch a steady horse or team behind them pull them backwards. It should be done on smooth fairground. The refractory beast will not relish such treatment, and will soon be glad to go forward at the word of command. The most stubborn will yield and be perfectly true and tractable after three or four trottings. The aforementioned friend tells me he never failed in a single instance to conquer, and that too without the stroke of a whip, or otherwise maltreating the animal.

GOOD BEEF AND PORK.—The editor of the Ploughman says that there is a great difference in ox beef. A yellow ox, with long coarse hair always makes tender beef; while the short haired and brown ox will always make tough beef. There is also an immense difference in breeds of hogs. The Berkshire breed is noted for making tough and stringy pork, while the Suffolk, the Middlesex, and the Macclesfield are known to make pork remarkably tender and sweet.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

FEEDING HORSES ON THE ROAD.—There is no one thing in which farmers manage their stock so badly, as in feeding horses too frequently while traveling.—Some will bait their horses every ten or twelve miles, though they may not be more than an hour and a half or two hours in going from one stage to the other, and this is often done soon after the horse has eaten a hearty breakfast or dinner. When the horse stops, he is usually fatigued or hot, and he needs resting or cooling; to fill the stomach then with food, before the previous meal is digested, is injurious in the extreme. Let the horse be well fed in the morning before he starts on a journey, and he will travel from seven till twelve, without requiring any food, then let him rest two hours at noon, and he will be prepared to travel again till seven without baiting. Horses that labor on the farm, work half a day without eating. In and around cities are thousands of horses that work hard during the forenoon and afternoon without baiting, and yet they are kept in good condition, though at work almost every day in the year; they are employed in trucking, in carts, in omnibuses, and other vehicles, and they usually labor hard. Although these horses are frequently under the best management, no one thinks of giving them a baiting between their regular meals.—N. E. Farmer.

CURE FOR GLANDERS.—Messrs. Editors—I have heard it said all my life that glanders in horses were incurable—but this I have proved to my entire satisfaction to be a mistake. Some time in September, 1850, I met with an opportunity of trading for what I thought was a good brood mare—at the time she was running copiously at the nostril, which was represented to me to be a distemper. I was suspicious of its being glanders; but concluded to risk it. It afterwards proved to be glanders. Now for the remedy: In the first place I bled copiously; I then put in a rowel or seaton of pok root, between the jaws and in the breast; I then procured one gallon of fresh tar; I next fixed a small mop on a stick long enough to insert it as high up as the eye. I inserted the tar into the nostril in this way twice a day until I had made a complete cure. I had never heard of the remedy before—but supposed there are a great many little fibres in the lead of the animal that, from some cause or other, discharged the matter; and I supposed the tar would heal them up. Great care should be taken to keep the blood in a good state, to prevent it from turning to fancy about the time the running at the nose ceases, as I believe glanders will produce fancy, and fancy produce glanders.

Respectfully yours,
BAKER HOLLOW.

CURE FOR BIG HEAD.—The following cure for Big head in Horses, we copy from the Prairie Farmer:

I will give my prescription (not as a doctor) so that any one may mix his own medicine: Take of sanguinaria or blood root, pulverized, a table spoon heaping full; of copperas lime, each the same; salpeter and sulphur, each a teaspoonful; make this into a decoction and either drench or feed in a bran mash, if the horse will eat it; twice a day for three weeks longer; and I will almost insure a cure effectually. I gave this to one of my neighbor's horses last spring, and effected a cure. I now have one that three weeks ago was beyond all use, and now you can hardly tell that it was afflicted. I will further state, that my first one had given out entirely before I had determined on a course of medicine; and in three weeks time I had her at the pio.

Now for the philosophy; the salt-petre cools, and with the sanguinaria forms the best of purifiers; copperas (sulphate of iron) lime and sulphur being the components of bone, naturally restore the bones to life and health.

This medicine is also an effectual remedy for the yellow water.

WASTE OF MANURE.—Little or no pain is taken usually to save the liquid manure of animals; no earth or saw dust is placed in or beneath the stable to absorb it, and the barnyard is often so situated that all the liquids that would collect in it, run off into the road, or are conducted to the adjoining field, where they are so little spread about, as to injure the crop by producing an immoderate luxuriance. Liquid manure is exceedingly valuable, and the yards and stables of the farmer should be so constructed, that it may all be saved. There should be no outlet to the barn-yard, where the fluids collected in can run off. They should either be taken in and applied directly to the land, or poured upon the compost heaps in and around the barn-yard. The turf about the fences and stone walls or the mud and muck from his swamps, should be collected in heaps or spread around his yards in order to absorb the fertilizing liquids collected there.

BOTS IN HORSES.—A person of much experience in veterinary science is never troubled with this disease in his horses. His simple practice during the fall months is to keep a greasy cloth in the stable, and once a week rub it with such parts of the animal as may have been attacked by the nit-fly. Grease destroys eggs and prevents the eggs from hatching.

The human heart is like a feathered—it must be roughly handled, well shaken, and exposed to a variety of turns, to prevent its becoming hard.

The noblest quality wherewith nature has endowed woman for the good of the world is maternal love—that love which seeks no return.

We once knew a boy who said that he liked "a good rainy day: too rainy to go to school, and just about rainy enough to go a-fishing."

HEALTH OF CATTLE.—Mix, occasionally, one part of salt with four, five or six parts of wood ashes, and give the mixture to different kinds of stock, summer and winter. It promotes their appetites, and tends to keep them in a healthy condition. It is said to be good against bots in horses, murrain in cattle, and rot in sheep.

Horse radish root is valuable for cattle. It creates an appetite, and is good for various diseases. Some give it to any animal that is unwell. It is good for oxen troubled with the heat. If animals will not eat voluntarily, cut it up fine and mix it with potatoes or meat.

ESTILL HOUSE,
LIVINE, KENTUCKY,
BY JOHN P. GUM.

THE subscriber has taken charge of the comodius Tavern House, in Livine, Estill County, Ky., recently occupied by Mrs. Parker, where he is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with calls.

His whole attention will be devoted exclusively to his house, and he hopes by close attention to business to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage.

JOHN P. GUM.
Livine, Ky., Feb. 20-21.

GOOD BEEF AND PORK.—The editor of the Ploughman says that there is a great difference in ox beef. A yellow ox, with long coarse hair always makes tender beef; while the short haired and brown ox will always make tough beef. There is also an immense difference in breeds of hogs. The Berkshire breed is noted for making tough and stringy pork, while the Suffolk, the Middlesex, and the Macclesfield are known to make pork remarkably tender and sweet.

VALUABLE CUMBERLAND RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.

OWING to the death of one of the firm, the following Valuable Property is offered for sale, to-wit:

A FARM.

The one formerly owned by the Hon. B. V. Owlesley, on Cumberland River, in the county of Russell, Ky.

Containing about 1200 Acres;

\$600 of which is as rich River Bottom Land as any in the State, and in a good state of cultivation. There are no better Lands in the State for Corn and Clover. Between 2000 and 3000 Barrels of Corn was raised upon the Farm last year, and between \$4,000 and \$5,000 worth of Corn, Peas, Beans, and other vegetables were raised on the Farm in 1851, all from the products of the Farm. It is well watered by many never-failing Springs. 400 Acres of the Land is Up Land, well Timbered.

Also, A Large Brick STEAM DISTILLERY,

Capable of making 30 Barrels of Whisky per day, the whole year. There is an abundance of Cold Spring Water to run the Distillery. The distilleries are in a fair price for all the Whisky that can possibly be made. And there is no place in Kentucky where Corn can be procured as cheap, and as conveniently for a Distillery, as at this point. The River affording ample facilities for the transportation of both Corn and Whisky. Steamboats pass all the property from six to eight months in the year. Also, attached to the Distillery is a Large Steam Saw and Grist Mill. Built in 1850. The Machinery is new with all the late improvements, and in complete order—the slabs and saws being sufficient to run both Mills at the same time. The Mill is surrounded by inexhaustible quantities of fine Poplar, Pine, and Walnut Timbers as there is in the State. The River affording facilities for floating Timber to the Mill, and the Lumber to a good market.

The property will be sold together—with the Mills and Distillery will be sold separately.

He asks the public to call and examine his Goods for Gentlemen's Wear, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings!

And all other articles necessary for a gentleman's wardrobe.

He deems it unnecessary to specify all the articles in his establishment, but thinks that he can show as fine an assortment as has ever been brought to this market, which he intends to sell at what will be admitted to the lowest terms.

He has just returned from the East with a splendid assortment of Goods for Gentlemen's Wear, consisting of

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